

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN

D. M. AMHERST, Publisher.

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The annual picnic of the Nebraska old settlers' association of Otoe county was held at Palmyra last week. The orators were E. J. Burdett of Lincoln and Paul Jensen of Nebraska City, and a varied program was carried out.

The son of ex-Sheriff Harvey Holloway of Cass county, who was badly scalded by accidentally upsetting a kettle of boiling water on himself, is improving, although the burns he sustained will be some time in healing.

At a regular meeting of the city council of Nebraska City a petition signed by 115 ladies and 85 men was presented asking that body to prohibit the running of slot machines in the city. The petition is the outcome of the lecture at the Baptist church by Rev. E. O. Taylor, the scientific temperance lecturer of Chicago. The petition was referred to the city attorney.

Word was received in Beatrice announcing the death of Major S. P. Wheeler in New York. Major Wheeler was a former resident of Beatrice and was one of the most prominent citizens of Gage county at one time. The news of his death was received with profound sorrow by all his old friends and acquaintances. Major Wheeler was born in Wisconsin seventy-four years ago.

J. C. Harrigan and Bob Clapp, to whom was entrusted the duty of reorganizing Company D at Fairbury, are meeting with excellent success and expect to perfect an organization soon. A meeting was held of the old members of the company who were in the service at Chickamauga, and with very few exceptions they have signed the roll of the new company. Some thirty-six names have been secured at this writing.

Central City authorities have determined to make life miserable for "hoboes" and have accordingly enacted an ordinance defining and punishing vagrancy. The marshal and sheriff ran in ten wanderers, who were tried before Police Judge Henderson. Nine of the number were duly convicted and sentenced to pay fines varying from \$1 to \$20, and in default of payment to serve time on the streets or live on bread and water.

Rev. J. E. R. Folsom, pastor of the First Baptist church, Hastings, whose resignation was voted upon two weeks ago, has not made a definite announcement to his congregation as to whether he will insist on his resignation being received or consent to remain, as he had previously announced. He has selected two texts for the coming Sunday. One is a "go" text and the other a "stay" text. If he preaches from the latter he will continue to serve.

A long petition, signed by several hundred members of the Second and Third Nebraska regiments has been placed in the hands of President Miller of the Greater America exposition, asking that members of the three Nebraska regiments be given preference in the matter of guards for the exposition. The list had many signers, from every town almost in the state, and almost every company in those two regiments was represented in the petition.

Marshall McGoff of Pierce arrested four crooks of the tramp type. When told by the marshal to accompany him from the stock yards, where they were preparing dinner, they refused and it was necessary to club two of them into submission. Two of them entered the general store of D. W. Elliott, and while one occupied the attention of Mr. Elliott the other stole two pairs of trousers, which in company with more stolen property, was subsequently recovered.

James H. Bayard, colored, and N. Pangburn, white, of Omaha, were called before United States Commissioner Anderson on the charge of giving beer to John White, an Indian. After listening to the testimony the commissioner held the two men in bonds of \$300 each. Being unable to furnish bonds, they were committed to the county jail. Uncle Sam will not tolerate the sale of "firewater" to Indians, a fact that violators ought long have understood.

Frank Dolan, an Irish laborer, who has been working various jobs about Ainsley the last six months, was taken to Broken Bow and adjudged insane. He had been acting strangely for some time past, and of late had been stopping wherever night overtook him and doing without food. He was captured by J. O. Russell, village marshal, having fled to the country, claiming that he was pursued by a band of men who he says would kill him when they caught him.

Edward Adkins of Boyd county is charged with selling whisky to Horse Ring, Standing Buffalo, Star Red Horse, Black War Bonnet and many other Sioux Indians on the Rosebud agency. Adkins was indicted at the May term of the United States court, 1898, but was not apprehended until recently. The town of Naper is close to the boundaries of the Rosebud agency, and here it was that Adkins had his saloon. The testimony in the United States court in Omaha on the part of the prosecution went to show that a large portion of the saloon trade was with the Indians, who were in the habit of visiting the place, becoming intoxicated and noisy.

Nate, the 15-year-old son of Daniel Owen of Norfolk, while assisting a companion out of the North Fork slipped and fell into the river and was drowned.

At Cedar Creek Joseph Winkler and Mike Brodbeck got into a quarrel. Winkler went into the house and got his shotgun and coming to the front door fired the gun at young Brodbeck, the whole charge striking him in the middle of his arm half way between the elbow and shoulder. Being at close range it tore one-half of his arm off, breaking all the bones. Physicians amputated the arm three inches below the elbow.

FIRST NEBRASKA BOYS

Their Position Before Calumit Easier Than Some Others.

TRENCHES THAT WERE WONDERS.

Natives Had Armed Them With Steel to Make Them Impregnable—Five Nebraska Men Among the First to Ford the River.

Manila correspondence Lincoln Journal: Between Calumit and Calumpan that wandering regiment of Nebraska volunteers has taken up an abode as transient as peace. They have lived for the past three days in the nipa huts lining the road between the two towns. The shelter is opportune, for the rainy season is opening up with almost nightly manifestations, and the boys have several times endured the miseries of the deluge, with nothing "between" but a scanty poncho.

The men are expecting orders to go ahead, yet have not given up hopes of being relieved. The hope, however, seems a faint one, and doomed to disappointment. Great expectations were raised and dashed by the recent Filipino commission force, in which the two rebel officers asked an armistice instead of signifying some more definite intention of surrender. The sooner this thing is ended the better we will be pleased. We are tired of killing and being killed. At home the fond hope may be indulged that the trouble in the Philippines is over, but in years to come, when this regiment is but a name, the press will be filled from time to time with stories of rupture with rebel bands of Filipinos.

In coming up upon Calumit after that memorable Sunday, our regiment was given a somewhat easier position. For the first time our boys were taken in from the rapidly swinging right flank to a middle position, which did not compel them to cover so much ground. The fighting was easier, too, but it was in this advance that Legg and Hansen received their mortal wounds, and Majors his very serious one.

The trenches on the other side of the river, which must be crossed before reaching Calumit, were wonders in their way. They were evidently built to be impregnable to field artillery. With a basis of earth, they were ribbed together by railroad ties, and armored with sheet steel and railroad iron. They extended in series, occupying a frontage upon our line of advance of between two and three miles. With port holes snugly burrowed through and well supplied with a store of ammunition and "chow," the swarms of insurgents who lined up behind these young fortresses probably thought to make the American advance decidedly unpleasant. They pulled up the railroad track on both sides of the stream, tore out a span of the iron bridge, and cutting down the trees and undergrowth which obstructed their view of the country over which we must march, awaited the coming of their enemy by adroitness.

Well, when the generals got everything fixed they pushed their infantry up to the river bank right under the nose of the iron-bound works. No one needed to tell the men to lie down. They snuggled down into the dirt like "dust to dust, returning"—some did; others were only more or less sorely wounded. The insurgents did all the shooting then. The sun was a little way up. Somebody indulging in a thoughtless fiction said that it occurred in the "cool of the morning."

Following close upon the infantry came every piece of artillery that could be put into action, the "three-two" guns, the quick-fire Nordenfledts, and rapid-fire Hotchkiss thunderers, seven or eight in all. Training the first three-two" (three and two-tenths inch bore) upon the trenches, the gunner sprang aside and pulled the strings—"boom!"

It was the first American voice of the morning. It said, "Buenos dias to the rebels, with sharp canons. Some of them stopped firing at the boys snuggled along the brow of the river bank, and fired volleys at the smoke of the gun. Our long skirmish line, however, had awakened. The boom of the big gun had set it on fire. Volleys began to rip up the river, and all the way down again, while all of our guns turned in to hammer away at the insurgent works, but without making much of an impression upon the sturdy structures.

The infantry men seemed to understand when they got the order, "rapid fire" that they were expected to go over the river and drive the "niggers" out. For a time the air was filled with volley tumbling over volley. Then our men began to go across the river, some with full equipment, others stripped of their clothes, holding only to their guns and belts. The water was shallow and there was little need of swimming.

When the rebels saw the Americans come scrambling up their steep bank, they fired and fled, unable to face such a grimly determined charge. But strange to say, fully half of the rebels, too fully occupied to notice the numbers crossing the river, were caught by our attacking force inside their trenches, and many were shot down before they could get away.

It is said that five Nebraska men were among the first to ford the river. As they climbed the opposite bank, they shouted back through the din of the firing for their comrades to shoot the "niggers" as they chased them out. The work was one of a series of short ones, and our boys entering around one end flank sent the surprised rebels flying out by the other flank and into the fire of our men upon the opposite bank of the narrow stream.

It was a sorry day for the rebels probably the scene of their most crushing defeat. We have trusted that it would do much to discourage them, seeing all their laborious efforts so soon overthrown, and so many of their number killed and wounded.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifles issued to our boys are proving generally successful. The boys like them immensely, especially on account of their long range qualities and lightness of ammunition. It is absurd to suppose that a volunteer can learn to take care of these rifles, as well as regulars. As the army now stands the volunteers

are better acquainted with the properties and mechanism of arms than the regular soldier. Both regular and volunteer, know, however, that often in time of need the "Krag" is an unreliable gun. One of the main faults is summed up against it is the often heard condemnation, "she stuck," and when she sticks, she is stuck tight. I've seen men tug and sweat and swear at the breech bolt of a temporarily useless rifle, and all because of a grain of sand or a little dryness of the working parts. The Mauser doesn't act so shabbily in the face of danger. It is too simple in construction to do other than shoot, shoot, shoot, with almost incredible rapidity. There's many a man that knows and many a man by recent experience made wise, that says, "Uncle Sam needs a better than his best small arm."

Our new colonel is a man well known to the regiment as a fighter of nerve and daring. He has been well to the front at all times since that night in February when he faced the bullets at the head of his battalion. Major Taylor is another nerve fighter, a man who scorns the use of cover for himself. Considering what he and his men have passed through and the almost reckless daring with which he has led them, the wonder is that he is still able to lead.

Standard Beet Sugar Factory.

The work of putting in the foundation of the Standard Beet Sugar factory at Ames was completed Monday and as the steel plates and beams for the building itself are already on the track at the grounds the building will soon begin to loom up, the largest sugar factory in Nebraska.

The new factory, which will have double the capacity of either the Grand Island or Norfolk factories, is situated two miles north and half a mile west of Ames, west of the place known as the Mills farm. The object in locating it there instead of in town was to have it as centrally located for the farmers as possible, thus saving the time and expense of the company and the farmers in hauling beets over a road sometimes not in the best condition. Ground was broken for the building as soon as the weather would permit, which was the first week in April. The Union Pacific railroad built a side track from the east end of the Ames yard, a mile and a half north, then northwesterly along the side of the cutoff ditch a mile and a half to the factory, and put in several switch tracks at the site. The Elkhorn extended its line from the Union Pacific crossing, a mile east of Ames, to Ames, connecting with the Union Pacific switch. All the material and machinery can thus be laid down directly at the site, thus saving considerable expense in hauling.

The main building is 300x100 feet. The foundation consists of piles driven into the ground twenty-five feet, then cut off eight feet below the surface, making a platform about ten feet square. Between 1,800 and 2,000 piles were used for the foundation of this and other buildings, the platforms of piles being about ten feet apart. On them was placed a pillar of steel welded together with concrete eight feet in height. The buildings, except a few of the smaller ones, will be entirely fireproof, no wood being used in their construction, the floors being of concrete and the framework of steel and the walls of brick.

Officers Chosen for Guard.

The vote cast for regimental officers of the Second regiment, Nebraska National Guard, was canvassed in the office of Adjutant General Barry at the state house, resulting in the selection of the following for the offices named:

Colonel, Arthur E. Campbell, Lincoln; Lieutenant colonel, Ernest H. Tracy, Nebraska City; major, William Hayward, Nebraska City.

There are ten companies in the regiment and each commissioned officer was allowed to vote. Of the thirty officers only twenty-six availed themselves of the opportunity to express their preference. In connection with the method of selecting the officers it has been rumored that some of the defeated candidates may institute a contest on the ground that none of the company officers who cast votes have been examined. The law provides that an officer must pass an examination before he is entitled to a commission. However, the present company officers are enjoying all the rights and privileges of regularly commissioned officers. As the vote on the different candidates was by no means close, it is not thought that the election will be contested.

All of these selected have had experience as military men. Mr. Campbell was captain of Company F of Lincoln and Mr. Hayward captain of the Nebraska City company of the Second regiment of Nebraska volunteers. Ernest Tracy was major of the same regiment. The total vote was as follows: For colonel—Arthur E. Campbell, Lincoln, 22; William Bischof, Nebraska City, 4; For lieutenant colonel—Ernest H. Tracy, 21; William Bischof, 2; William C. Mapes, 3. For major—William Hayward, Nebraska City, 19; William C. Mapes, Omaha, 3.

Nebraska in Brief.

Washington special: Earnest A. Bessey of Omaha has been appointed assistant vegetable pathologist in the agricultural department at a salary of \$1,000. Henry W. Lehman, vice Fred A. Klink, has been appointed a letter carrier at Omaha.

Articles of incorporation for the Yankton, Norfolk & Southern railroad were drawn up at Norfolk. The capital stock is \$1,800,000. The articles provide that Yankton shall be the northern, Omaha the southern and Kearney the southwestern terminus and Norfolk the principal place of business.

Capital to the amount of \$200,000, in ten blocks of \$20,000 each, has been subscribed by Omaha capitalists, bankers and business men for the erection of a beet sugar factory in the immediate vicinity of Omaha. While the movement was started several months ago by one of the subscribers to stock it is only within the last few days that the required capital has been secured, and until the company is formally organized the stockholders decline to give details for publication.

ARE ON VERGE OF WAR

Action of Uitlanders May Precipitate a Conflict in the Transvaal.

DETERMINED TO HOLD A MEETING

Outdoor Gatherings Prohibited and a Clash with Authorities May Result—No Proposal for Mediation—An Outlook of an Ugly Character.

LONDON, June 12.—It is not improbable that the crisis in the Transvaal will be hastened today by some untoward incident at Johannesburg. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire and mine owner, received a telegram today from his agent at Johannesburg saying the situation there is most serious. The agent added that a mass meeting of Uitlanders will be held today in order to confirm and support the proposals of the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. As open-air meetings are not prohibited, if the necessary permission is not obtained, that the police will endeavor to stop the meeting.

The consensus of opinion among prominent Uitlanders and South African capitalists in London is that the British government is in a tight fix, that it cannot retreat from its position and that if President Kruger does not recede war is inevitable.

Regarding the suggestion that the United States be asked to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain, Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, says: "While every good American would welcome the possibility of helping a solution of the present situation, we have not been approached in the matter, and I personally know nothing of this proposed mediation by America."

An official of the foreign office in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press said: "We have not approached America, nor has America approached us in this matter, and it is very unlikely that America will be asked to do anything of the kind, much as we value the good feeling existing between the two countries."

A detachment of 200 royal engineers sailed today for South Africa from Southampton.

RETORIA, Transvaal Republic, June 12.—After deliberation in secret all the morning the Volksraad yesterday afternoon approved President Kruger's franchise proposals and instructed the government to draw them up in the form of a law, which will be submitted to the Volksraad.

The Volksraad yesterday also passed a resolution of regret that the British high commissioner had not accepted President Kruger's proposals, which the Volksraad "considers reasonable in the highest degree."

CLOSE OF WOODMEN SESSION.

Salaries of Head Camp Officials Raised—Resolutions Passed in Closing Hours.

KANSAS CITY, June 12.—With the final adjournment this morning of the eleventh biennial head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America closed the most important and most successful gathering of the order since its inception. Several thousand delegates and friends had left for their homes yesterday and only a comparatively few remained today.

Among the last acts of the convention was the advancing of salaries, as follows: Head consul, \$5,000; head clerk, \$4,500; head banker, \$3,600; board of directors, \$15 per day; board of auditors, \$12 per day; law committee, \$12 per day.

A law was made giving the board of directors authority to collect from members in any state a special assessment equal to any tax upon the order's business levied by an insurance commissioner.

Resolutions endorsing the trades day in June as Memorial day, a committee to prepare uniform drill manual, favoring union labor, placing memorial window to dead soldier Woodmen in head building and making C. C. Hasler post laureate, were adopted.

The head consul and executive board will prepare a new emblem for the order and a uniform, both of which will be official, but not obligatory on the camps.

On the question of suicide and its effect on the death claims the board was given authority to use its discretion.

Hold Nebraska Boys' Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 12.—Thomas J. Ford, local superintendent of the United States mail, has received telegraphic instructions from Washington to hold at the San Francisco postoffice all mail for members of the First California and the First Nebraska regiments and to send to Portland, Ore., all mail for the Oregon regiment. The inference is that these regiments will land in America before any mail could reach them in Manila. It is probable that the homeward-bound transports will not stop at Honolulu.

Seeks Liberty.

NEW YORK, June 12.—George Gordon Battle of counsel for Roland B. Molineux, charged with the death of Adams, appeared before Justice Gildersleeve in supreme court chambers today and obtained writs of prohibition, habeas corpus and certiorari in the case, citing Justice Jerome of the court of special sessions and District Attorney Gardner to appear before Justice Gildersleeve at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning to show cause why Roland B. Molineux is detained in prison. The writ of prohibition sets forth that inasmuch as the grand jury could not review the case without an order of the court of general sessions, an inferior magistrate is without jurisdiction. The writ of habeas corpus orders Warden Hagen to produce Molineux in court Monday and the writ of certiorari reviews the proceedings before Magistrate Jerome.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A cablegram has been received at the navy department today from Captain Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, announcing the sudden death of Captain Henry Nichols.

GERMANS OBJECT TO SECRECY.

Misleading Reports Sent Out Regarding Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, June 12.—The chief delegates to the peace conference met today to discuss German complaints against the secrecy imposed upon the delegates and the consequent of misleading reports published and it is understood that Count Munster, head of the German delegation, was instructed to propose that the protocols for the plenary sittings of the committees be published immediately after they are drawn up.

American delegates tell the representative here of the Associated Press that they are still confident of the adoption of some of their chief projects for arbitration, but the preliminary discussion yesterday indicates the impossibility of maintaining them all. For instance, it is impossible to carry the proposals that the judges of the arbitration tribunal be elected by the highest court of justice of each country, as some of the European countries do not possess a judicial organization permitting such procedure. It is expected that the likeliest outcome will be that each country will be free to choose the manner of nominating its own judges.

The Americans propose to insist upon a permanent tribunal. If this is impossible they hope to obtain at any rate the institution of a permanent commission. They will also insist on other points.

MEN WE HAVE LOST.

Report of Casualties for March and During the War.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Among the reports submitted by General Otis concerning the operations of the army in Manila, one is from Colonel Henry Lippincott, chief surgeon of the army, for the month of March. Colonel Lippincott says:

The long list of engagements between our troops and the Filipinos continuing through the month resulted in the following casualties to our command:

Killed, officers, 6; enlisted men, 71. Died from wounds, officers, 2; enlisted men, 14.

Wounded, officers, 18; enlisted men, 485.

Total casualties for the month, 596. Total casualties since outbreak, 1,029.

Our force has been much overworked, but nevertheless has met with every emergency. Major Crosby has put up excellent tent wards, and the purveyor, Major Corbicer, has furnished abundant supplies of all kinds at short notice. Considering the work done and disadvantages we labor under, being so far from our base, I can safely say that the success in meeting all requirements thus far has been marvelous.

The Filipino wounded will receive the same kind of attention they have in the past, no efforts being spared to make them comfortable and give them every chance for recovery.

Number of Filipinos admitted to hospital during the month, 85; number died, 8; number transferred, 22; remaining in hospital under treatment, 708.

Statue of an ex-President.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Not long after ex-President Chester A. Arthur died a fund was started among his friends to erect a statue to his memory. So little noise was made over the work that it sank out of sight of the general public and many persons will be surprised to hear that the statue will be unveiled in Madison square next Tuesday afternoon.

When the subscriptions had reached \$25,000 the committee deemed the sum sufficient and gave the order for a bronze statue to George E. Bissell, the sculptor. The statue represents General Arthur seated, with his eye glasses in one hand and a book in the other. He appears as though just about to rise from the chair, which is a fac simile of one he used when in the White House. The statue will stand at the northeast corner of Madison square, opposite the Old Union League club building, now the Manhattan club's home, with which General Arthur was closely identified.

Robbers Weary and On Foot.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 12.—A messenger reached Casper today from the posse which is chasing the Union Pacific dynamiters with the news that two of the men had been seen Thursday at the Bar C ranch, owned by Robert Tisdale, seventy-five miles north of Casper and about thirty miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall. The fugitives were seen by Al Flood, assistant foreman for Tisdale, who recognized George Curry and one of the Roberts brothers. The men were on foot and were jaded and apparently much worn by their long struggle to evade capture.

The officers in pursuit are in the same region with the fugitives and their capture is reasonably certain. Extreme care must be exercised, however, in the hunt to avoid a repetition of the ambush by which Sheriff Hazen lost his life. The Union Pacific company is sending out provisions, supplies and fresh horses to the posse so that there will be no hindrance in continuing the search for the outlaws.

Hopeful for Bland.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—A special to the Republic from Lebanon, Mo., says that Richard P. Bland is slightly better this evening. During the day he was able to take some nourishment. He regained consciousness and talked with those about him. While the attending physicians will not say whether there is a chance for the patient's recovery, the family and friends are hopeful.

A dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Lebanon says that at 10 o'clock tonight Mr. Bland was reported resting quietly, but wholly unconscious. The increased brightness shown by him early in the day and the seeming change for the better in the condition of the patient has been followed tonight by a more pronounced state of coma.

To Name It Fort Egbert.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—By direction of the president two forts in Alaska have been named in honor of army officers. The one at the mouth of the Tanana river will be known as Fort Gibbon.

Brooklyn has a "hospital for bread-winners," to be occupied by women, and although an unfortunate woman who had lost all her money would probably be cared for in the same way as her sisters it is understood that the class which it is intended to benefit most directly is that large body of the intelligent, thrifty and industrious that earns its livelihood by services as clerks, typewriters, stenographers, nurses, dressmakers, etc.

Trouble is like a mudhole; it's easy enough to get in, but takes all one's power to get out.

Many good people prefer to take all the risks themselves, rather than let the church catch any disease from the rot of all evil.

Laundry Work Made Easy.

To do away with the drudgery of the laundry use "Faultless Starch." It gives the best results with the least amount of labor. All grocers; large packages, 10c.

Now comes the season of distress. When weary mortals here below look upward in dismay and guess how high the mercury will go.

—Washington Star.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

About the time a man gets ready to lay up something for a rainy day it begins to rain.

"There's one consolation," thought the rubber ball, "I don't lose my position every time I get bounced."

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For full information regarding tickets, rates and routes and time of trains, call on agents "Big Four Route," or address the undersigned. E. O. McCORMICK, Pass. Traffic Mgr., WARREN J. LYNN, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., CINCINNATI, O.

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CANDY CATHARTIC

REGULATE THE LIVER



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